GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:827
ANSWERED ON:21.11.2016
Facilities in Schools
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Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the shortage of basic amenities in schools viz. toilets, drinking water, sports ground and low quality of Mid Day Meal, high level of teacher absenteeism, etc. in the schools across the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
(b) whether the Government has reviewed the facilities provided under Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 in the schools including toilets and if so, the details thereof along with action taken to implement the order of the Hon"ble Supreme Court in this regard;
(c) the details of funds allocated for the said purpose during the last two years, year-wise and State/UTwise;
(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide infrastructural facilities in schools in all the States, including in the State of Karnataka;
(e) the details of toilets constructed under the Swachh Vidyalaya Programme State/UT-wise along with number of toilets functional at the end of October, 2016;
(f) the total expenditure of the Government under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the year 2015-16; and
(g) the ratio of toilets per student and the ratio of toilets per Safai Karamcharis for cleaning them?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA)
(a): The Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) captures data on various educational indicators including availability and shortage of basic amenities in schools. State/UT-wise details of shortage of infrastructure facilities in schools at elementary and secondary level are at Annexure-I (a) & (b).
About 13.58 crore children in 11.08 lakh government schools have access to gender segregated toilets.
Under Mid Day Meal Scheme, the Ministry has issued various instructions to States/UTs to maintain quality of meals served to the children. Updated guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene for school level kitchens have also been put up on the official website of MDMS (www.mdm.nic.in) for wide circulation. These guidelines, inter alia, provide for procurement of Agmark quality and branded items for preparation of meals, tasting of meals by 2-3 adults members including at least one teacher before serving to children and to put in place a system of testing of food samples by accredited laboratories. Further, the MDM Rules, 2015, notified on 30th September 2015, provide for mandatory testing of food samples on a monthly basis by government recognized laboratories with a view of ensure that the meals meet with nutritional standards and quality. The Food and Drug Administration Department of the State may collect samples from randomly selected schools to ensure adherence to quality.
The recruitment and service conditions, including monitoring of teachers' attendance in Government schools are primarily in the domain of respective State Government/UT Administration.
Ministry of Human Resource Development has commissioned two major research studies for assessment of attendance rate of students and teachers. In the first study conducted in 2006-07 covering 20 States, 18.3% teachers in primary schools were not in the school on a typical working day. The teacher absence rate was found to be about 19.2% for upper primary schools. The second study was conducted by Development & Research Services (DRS) in 2012-13 covering 27 States. State-wise details of comparative findings of average attendance rate of teachers based on headcount during the study in 2006-07 and 2012-13 is at Annexure-II.
Government of India has advised States to monitor students' and teachers' attendance in elementary schools and put in place mechanisms to improve teacher presence and accountability.
(b): The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates the appropriate Governments to provide school infrastructure for elementary education in accordance with the norms prescribed in the schedule to the RTE Act. State Governments/UT administrations are mandated to provide these facilities in all schools as per the time frame mandated under the RTE Act. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 631 of 2004 in the matter of Environmental and Consumer Protection Foundation vs. Delhi Administration and Others, had directed, in its order dated 3.10.2012 that all States and Union Territories provide, inter alia, drinking water and toilet facilities, if not already provided.
The Central Government supports State Governments and UT Administrations for creation and

augmentation of infrastructural facilities in government elementary and secondary schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programmes. The requirement of infrastructural facilities in schools are worked out every year by the respective State and Union Territory on incremental basis depending on their need and priority and this is reflected in their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). Regular meetings are held with representatives of States and UTs to monitor performance of infrastructure created and status of education in schools.

Since the inception of SSA in 2001 till 30.6.2016, 3.64 lakh new elementary schools, construction of 3.12 lakh school buildings, and 18.72 lakh additional classrooms, 2.41 lakh drinking water facilities, 10.34 lakh school toilets and 19.48 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned to States and UTs. Out of which 3.59 lakh new elementary schools have been opened, construction of 2.90 lakh school buildings and 17.48 lakh additional classrooms have been completed, 2.30 lakh drinking water facilities have been provided and 9.61 lakh school toilets constructed, and 15.74 lakh teachers have been recruited.

Since the inception of RMSA in 2009-10 till 31.3.2016, 11,599 new secondary schools, 52,715 additional classrooms, 25,948 science laboratories, 21,864 computer rooms, 27,428 libraries, 19,800 toilet blocks and 12,327 drinking water facilities have been sanctioned to States and UTs. Out of these 10,107 new schools have been opened, construction of 23,488 additional classrooms, 11,753 science laboratories, 8585 computer rooms and 12,440 libraries have been completed and 19,800 toilet blocks and 7,699 drinking water facilities have been provided.

States and UTs have been instructed to ensure that all the schools in respective State/UT, including those under the non-Government sector (private, aided schools etc.) should have provision for separate toilets for boys and girls; and safe and adequate drinking water facilities to all children, in accordance with the norms under Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Further, the Ministry of Human Resource Development in association with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation has taken up the matter with State Governments to involve Panchayats in regular cleaning of the school toilets and for the disposal of solid and liquid waste generated in schools. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has advised the Panchayati Raj Departments of all States to include the provision for construction of toilets, filling up of gaps in provision of toilets, rehabilitation of existing toilets and drinking water system in schools and regular repair of toilets and drinking water systems in schools, in the Gram Panchayat Development Plans.

(c) & (d): Details of funds released to States and UTs including Karnataka under SSA and RMSA programmes for approved activities including facilities in schools during the last two years are at Annexure-lll.

It is also stated that total 3740 in primary school, 16 upper primary school, 57970 additional classrooms, 22861 drinking water, 27520 boys toilets, 24818 separate girls toilets and 5529 CWSN toilets have been sanctioned in Karnataka under SSA. Out of which construction work of 3738 primary schools, 11 upper primary schools, 56654 additional classrooms, 22861 drinking water, 24619 boys toilets, 22831 separate girls toilets and 2804 CWSN toilets have been completed as on 30.6.2016.

(e): Under Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative, 4,17,796 toilets were constructed in 2,61,400 elementary and secondary government schools in a period of one year from 15.8.2014 to 15.8.2015, thus ensuring that every government school has separate functional toilets for girls and boys. State/UT-wise number of school toilets constructed under the initiative is at Annexure-IV.

(f): The Expenditure of Government under SSA during 2015-16 is Rs. 21666.52 crore.

(g): The Ratio of toilets per student has been prescribed by the Ministry of Rural Development Department of Drinking Water Supply. According to which "one urinal space may be provided for every 20 to 40 boys/girls separately and one toilet seat may be provided for every 80 to 120 boys/girls separately one toilet unit should consist of one lavatory and three to four urinals.

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